

# Evening Telegraph

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THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1871.

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, and Evening Express. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the exclusive use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record, and German Democrat, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the only evening paper published in this city in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

THE PHILADELPHIA COMMISSIONS. NOTWITHSTANDING the indignant protest of the Republican State Central Committee against the proposition to create a batch of new commissions for the government of Philadelphia, and the disfavor with which this project is regarded by fair-minded men of all parties, it is by no means certain that the conspirators against the people have yet abandoned their nefarious scheme. The only safe ground to take on this subject is to oppose the creation of new commissions of any description or for any purpose by the Legislature. Such a body should be prohibited by the Constitution from naming persons who are to exercise important and continuous executive powers, and it is against the whole theory of our Government that they should dare to exercise such extraordinary functions. We had far better permit the Legislature to name our Mayor than allow it to designate who shall control either our Highway or Water Departments; and if the precedent is fairly set of handing over this city to the control of any set of men who are despicable enough to be pimps of the Legislature or rich enough to buy it, every vestige of local self-government in other portions of the Commonwealth may gradually be swept away. The evils to which unbridled and unchecked commission government give rise are fearfully illustrated by the present position of New York, where four or five men sport at will with the welfare and treasure of a great city. Their leader, Tweed, wields sovereign power through his influence over the Legislature; and after having secured the passage of enactments that entrench him and his favorites in positions of the utmost importance, he is constantly endeavoring to fortify and extend the domain ruled arbitrarily by himself and his fellow-usurpers. The foundation of a similar system has been laid here, and it will be the saddest day in the history of Philadelphia when progress is made towards the completion of what cannot fail to be an edifice of despotism. Year after year legislative interference in purely municipal affairs has increased, on good and sometimes on bad pretexts, until now we are threatened with the sway of a series of legislative juntas. The people of the whole State would not tolerate for a moment the idea of permitting the Legislature to decide in whom the executive powers of the Commonwealth should be vested, nor would the people of any interior county permit the Legislature to appoint for them such officials as County Commissioners, and the instinctive aversion to such an arrogation of power is strengthened whenever it is subjected to the tests of reason and experience. Happily for the State the Legislature has been entrusted with the election of but important State officials, the State Treasurer, and this power has been so corruptly and unwisely exercised that the whole Commonwealth cries out for its removal from hands that are manifestly unfit to exercise it. The Legislature has also been entrusted with the task of electing members of the United States Senate; and in this matter, too, it has, time and again, brought shame and reproach upon its individual members and the State. The people, as a body, may make some bad mistakes, but they are always animated by better and purer motives than their legislators, and in nearly every case they would elect better local officers than the Legislature would appoint. We protest, therefore, against the principle of permitting the Legislature to designate by name commissioners who are to be endowed with executive powers, whether they are to act for Philadelphia or for any other section of the State. The Legislature has the right to make laws, but no right to say who shall execute them; and if it confined itself to its legitimate duty of moulding useful legislation, it would go far to recover some of the public respect which it is so rapidly losing.

## A NEW FRENCH REVOLUTION.

It is not impossible that the housekeepers of this country may be gainers by the terrible war that has just come to an end in France, as the destitution which now exists, and which must continue for a long time among the laboring classes, will most likely induce many of them to emigrate to the United States. Neat, tidy Frenchwomen, with the talent for cookery which is supposed to be a national trait, can have their pick of the best homes in America, and they will have it in their power to commence a revolution of the first importance in our domestic affairs. Respectable Frenchwomen who will be willing to do kitchen and housework will be certain of a cordial welcome in all parts of the United States, and the day of the "heathen Chinese" as the presiding genius of the culinary department of the American household will be indefinitely postponed. It is not creditable to American women, when so many of them are clamoring for work, that there should be such a difficulty in obtaining good household servants. Kitchen and chamber work in a respectable family is not as arduous, is better paid, and is far more reputable than many of the means of subsistence to which women who are compelled to earn their living are frequently obliged to resort on account of their false pride. A woman who can perform the duties of a household servant, and who refuses to do so because her employers will not invite her into the parlor to aid in the entertainment of their visitors, is really deserving of but little sympathy; and the advocates of woman's rights could perform no better service than by encouraging their weak sisters to swallow their pride and accept cheerfully employment that will give them support if they do their duty.

## THE GERMANS IN PARIS.

The New York World, and in its following all the extreme sympathizers with France, are indulging in unmitigated abuse of the Emperor William, because of the alleged severity of the terms of peace dictated to France. "It is," says the World, "unworthy of a great and magnanimous people, like the Germans, and confirms the general opinion of the haughty arrogance of Bismarck and the despotic selfishness of his imperial master." But the particular point on which the French sympathizers lay the greatest stress is the occupation of Paris—"a trivial thing," in the eyes of the World, which "can bring no advantage to Germany, and tends to exasperate a brave and sensitive people." The occupation of Paris, however, was so strongly insisted upon by the victors, that President Thiers, in his proclamation, says the Government was able to secure an extension of the armistice only by consenting to it. There was a great deal of bluster on the eve of the occupation. Paris, having failed to repel the besiegers during the investment of the city, was determined to do something when the enemy was actually within the encircle. Like "Young Gossling" in his encounter with "Fox Fowler," the woman and the archer clamored for rifled cannon, and swore a solemn oath to annihilate every German who ventured to pass the walls. The mob unearthed a hundred disabled guns and a score of broken-down mitrailleurs, and hung and drowned a half dozen policemen, to show that they meant business. And then, when the grand moment for action came, they listened to wiser counsels and betook themselves to the churches. So the victorious Germans filed into the capital yesterday morning at ten o'clock, and, as far as the despatches have gone, not a son of the Fatherland was molested.

The do-to-others-as-you-would-have-others-do-into-you policy is, after all, the best policy, aside from all the scriptural injunctions by which it is enforced. It is, moreover, as applicable to nations as it is to individuals. No community which habitually disregards it can secure permanent prosperity. But there is a class of persons to whom it is impossible to extend it. The desperate criminal, on general principles, must be made an exception to the rule, and the nation which places itself in a position of causeless antagonism to its neighbors must be so dealt with as to be convinced that its evil courses can not be indulged in with impunity. France rushed into the war against Germany without a decent pretext. The cry, at the outset, was "On to Berlin!" Napoleon started it, it is true, but all France took up the menace, and echoed it with enthusiastic energy. If the French had succeeded in penetrating to the Prussian capital, they would not have hesitated to follow the example of the First Napoleon after Jena. Berlin would have been occupied, without regard to the sentimental opposition of its burghers, without a thought of magnanimous forbearance, without the slightest tincture of generosity towards a fallen foe. But the French did not get as far as Berlin, and the Germans did reach the walls of Paris. If they had turned their backs upon the city on the declaration of peace, they would have done a generous and magnanimous deed; but France would have given them no credit for so doing. The omission to parade their victorious columns on the Champs Elysees would have been laid at the door of cowardice. To convince France, and above all to convince Paris, that the Germans had the best of it, the partial occupation of the capital was even more necessary than the cession of Strasburg and Metz. Powerless in the grip of the victors, France was made to pay exemplary damages in the grand German pageant which took place yesterday. She has simply suffered the punishment which, as a convicted criminal among the nations, she fully and richly deserved. Whether her aggressive propensities have been eradicated or not by the humiliation and suffering which they have entailed upon her, time alone can develop. Certainly she has been shorn of her strength and deprived of her power for mischief for many years to come; and to convince her that such is the case, the occupation of her capital will go

further than the complete rout of her armies and the material modification of her frontiers. She needed a wholesome lesson, and if she but profits by its teachings, she will have no cause to complain that she was spared nothing that was necessary to render it thorough and exemplary.

## THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS QUESTION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Mr. DECHERT yesterday, in the State Senate, followed in the footsteps of the joecular Nagle, and introduced a bill to regulate the erection of the public buildings. His proposition is to do away with the present commission, and to create a new one to consist of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the presiding Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and District Court of Philadelphia, and the Attorney-General for the time being. Exactly what good is to be obtained by this arrangement we are unable to see, and although such a commission might be unobjectionable, provided the judges and the Attorney-General had plenty of leisure to superintend the preparation of plans and the erection of the buildings, there really is no occasion whatever for the constitution of a new Board of Commissioners, as the present board proposes to carry out in an eminently satisfactory manner the expressed wishes of the people. Mr. Dechert and the other Philadelphia members of the Legislature ought to know by this time that the wild talk of the Bulletin on the public buildings question does not in any manner represent the opinions of a majority of the people of Philadelphia. Before the October election the Bulletin was perfectly confident that Washington Square would be chosen as the site of the public buildings by an immense majority, for the good and sufficient reason that the Bulletin building is located on Chestnut street, above Sixth. The citizens of Philadelphia were unable to see the matter in the same light, and ever since the election our hitherto amiable contemporary has entirely lost its amiability, and has been so completely upset by the actual result of the election that it has not been able to recover its balance. The Bulletin predicted that the Washington Square site would be chosen, and it warned the voters of the awful consequences that would follow if the public buildings were not located in the neighborhood of the Bulletin building. Notwithstanding the prediction and the fearful warnings of the Bulletin, however, the voters of Philadelphia actually chose the Penn Square site by an overwhelming majority. Such a total want of regard for the desires of the Bulletin was too much for our contemporary, and it could only account for the result of the election on the theory that the voters had been hoodwinked, hoodwinked, blinded, and driven like dumb cattle to the polls by a gang of terrible conspirators known in the Bulletin office as the "Penn Square ring." The consequence of all this is that the Bulletin can scarcely be considered as a trustworthy authority on the public building question, especially as the other papers which opposed the Penn Square site have candidly admitted their defeat and have accepted the situation, or else have preserved a dignified silence on the subject. In view of all the facts of the case, therefore, the best thing Mr. Dechert and the other members of the Legislature can do is to allow the present Board of Commissioners to perform the duties entrusted to them without interference, for if the public buildings are built in accordance with the wild notions of those now opposing the plans of the commissioners, they will excite the derision of every stranger who visits Philadelphia, and will be anything but matters of pride to our citizens either in the present or the future.

SAULSBURY is in a sanguinary mood. He thirsts for gore. He wants to wade knee-deep in blood. Like the slothful man, he says there is a lion without; but, unlike the slothful man, he has no fear of being slain in the streets. He proposes to meet that ravenous beast, to discomfit him, to rend him, even as the beast is desirous of rending Saulsbury. It is needless to say that "the eyes of Delaware" are on both Saulsbury and the lion. Perhaps it would, under all the circumstances, be advisable for the lion to withdraw, and permit Saulsbury to inaugurate a Democratic President in 1872, in case a Democratic President should chance to be elected by a fair vote.

It is refreshing to a Philadelphian to read in the reports of the proceedings of the United States Senate yesterday that a Vermont Senator denied that in the acceptance of League Island as a gift the Government had bound itself to establish a navy yard there, and that an amendment to the naval appropriation bill which appropriated \$200,000 for the removal of the working portion of the Philadelphia navy yard was laid on the table. The Republican Senate is doing its best to treat Philadelphia with obloquy, and to reward her steady adherence to the Republican party with the greatest possible amount of cold and contemptuous neglect.

## OBITUARY.

General Andrew Foster Wilson, died at his residence on Tuesday last, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was a native of Franklin county, and when twenty-one years of age commenced the study of law in Lancaster. He afterwards graduated from the law school of Litchfield, Conn., where he was the classmate of Judge Parsons, of Philadelphia. He then, in 1827, located in Huntingdon, where he was appointed District Attorney of the county through the influence of his cousin, Governor David R. Porter, then residing in the town. He was the leading Democrat, and perhaps the best lawyer, of the vicinity. He was a relative, and for many years the law partner, of Hon. R. B. Petriken, of the Senate; and Hon. George Taylor, President Judge, and R. Milton Spear, Congressman elect, studied in his office. He retired from practice in 1866, having become quite a wealthy man.

Minor John Fritz. The postmaster of that place of Reading, Major John Fritz, died in this city on Monday last. He was in his thirty-sixth year. This gentleman was a valiant soldier in the Union army

during the rebellion, having enlisted in the 93d Regiment P. V. He was mustered into the service on the 18th of September, 1861. He at first held the position of sergeant, but was promoted to a captain on July 8, 1862, and was discharged on a surgeon's certificate for injuries received March 3, 1863. He was, however, re-enlisted in the same regiment as captain, June 23, 1865, was promoted to the position of major, and served with the regiment until it was mustered out June 27, 1865.

He was shot through both legs and taken prisoner at the battle of Fair Oaks, was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, was shot in the face at Spotsylvania, and wounded in the right arm by a ball while before Petersburg. He was appointed postmaster of Reading by President Grant.

## NOTICES.

SPRING OVERCOATS. WANAMAKER & BROWN. SPRING OVERCOATS. OAK HALL. SPRING OVERCOATS. OAK HALL. POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE. S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET. SPRING OVERCOATS FROM \$5 TO \$20. NEW GOODS NOW RECEIVED IN FINE READY-MADE GARMENTS FOR GENTS, YOUTHS, BOYS, AND CHILDREN. ALL OUR PRICES ARE UNUSUALLY LOW. WANAMAKER & BROWN'S OAK HALL, LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

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IT IS TIME To think of having your New Spring Overcoat made, And to those desiring one for The coming season, the Attractive Inducements Of a large and Fashionably Complete Stock, With the best of Cutters, Are offered.

NOTICE THE FLAG ON NINTH, ABOVE ARCH. A CARD FROM MR. JOHN MAYER—WHY HE HAS NOT OPENED HIS NEW STORE. I am constrained to take this method of informing my patrons, friends, and the public in general, that the delay in opening for business at my five-story marble building on North NINTH Street, above ARCH, is not caused by financial embarrassments, as some may have supposed. The delay is altogether owing to an encroachment by parties owning the lot southward, adjoining mine, who have a portion of their wall on my ground. The encroachment question caused a litigation, which is now pending in the Court. As soon as it is decided, and my rights respected and the encroached wall removed, I shall complete my new store and occupy it as early a date as possible. Builders should exercise great caution in the erection of new properties, so as not to encroach on their neighbors' lots, and thus avoid unpleasant suits at law. JOHN MAYER.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

We would respectfully ask attention to our Spring Importations of Linen Goods, comprising an unusually full assortment of

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These goods are from the best Linen manufacturers in Europe—fabrics we have imported and sold for more than the third of a century, and which have given constant satisfaction to our customers. We can confidently recommend them as heretofore.

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NOTE—As regards price, we guarantee the goods sold by us to be as cheap as those offered by any other establishment in the city; whatever the circumstances under which their goods may have been obtained.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS. JUST ISSUED. LIFE AT THREESCORE AND TEN. By the late Rev. ALBERT BARNES. 148 pp., 18mo., 50c.

SERMONS FOR THE PEOPLE. By Rev. WILLIAM S. PLUMER, D. D. 420 pp., 18mo., \$1.00.

Or, Counsels to Inquirers and Converts. By Rev. J. H. PARSONS. 157 pp., 18mo., 50c. (222m) Published by AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, No. 1408 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

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EDUCATIONAL. A. H. TAYLOR'S SINGING ACADEMY, No. 513 S. ARCH Street. The Spring Term will commence on MONDAY, March 6. Night classes for Ladies and gentlemen. A class for beginners will be formed on Monday next. Terms \$2 per quarter. The Tuesday and Friday classes will be continued. Tuition \$2 per quarter. The evening classes will meet at a quarter before 5. The quarter will consist of twelve lessons. Afternoon classes for ladies, \$1.50 per week. Tuition and Private lessons given as usual. Pupils can enter their names from 9 until 6 1/2 o'clock P. M. daily.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. Comprises the following Departments:—Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Episcopal Theological School. The next academic year begins on September 23, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 23. The requirements for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application. UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Twenty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week of February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 12. For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS, Secretary, 263m

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, VIRGINIA. GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT, WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS. The Spring Term of the present session begins on the FIRST OF FEBRUARY. The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees. All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation. For further information, address WILLIAM DOLD, Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va. 116 1/2

EDGEHILL SCHOOL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia. The session commenced MONDAY, January 9, 1871. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, THE REV. DR. WELLS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS (From Six to Fourteen years of age. Address the Rev. DR. WELLS, Andalusia, Pa. 225m) MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Preparatory and Finishing School. Address Principal, 28 S. LEVITT St., 211m YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1069 MT. VERNON street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 123m

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